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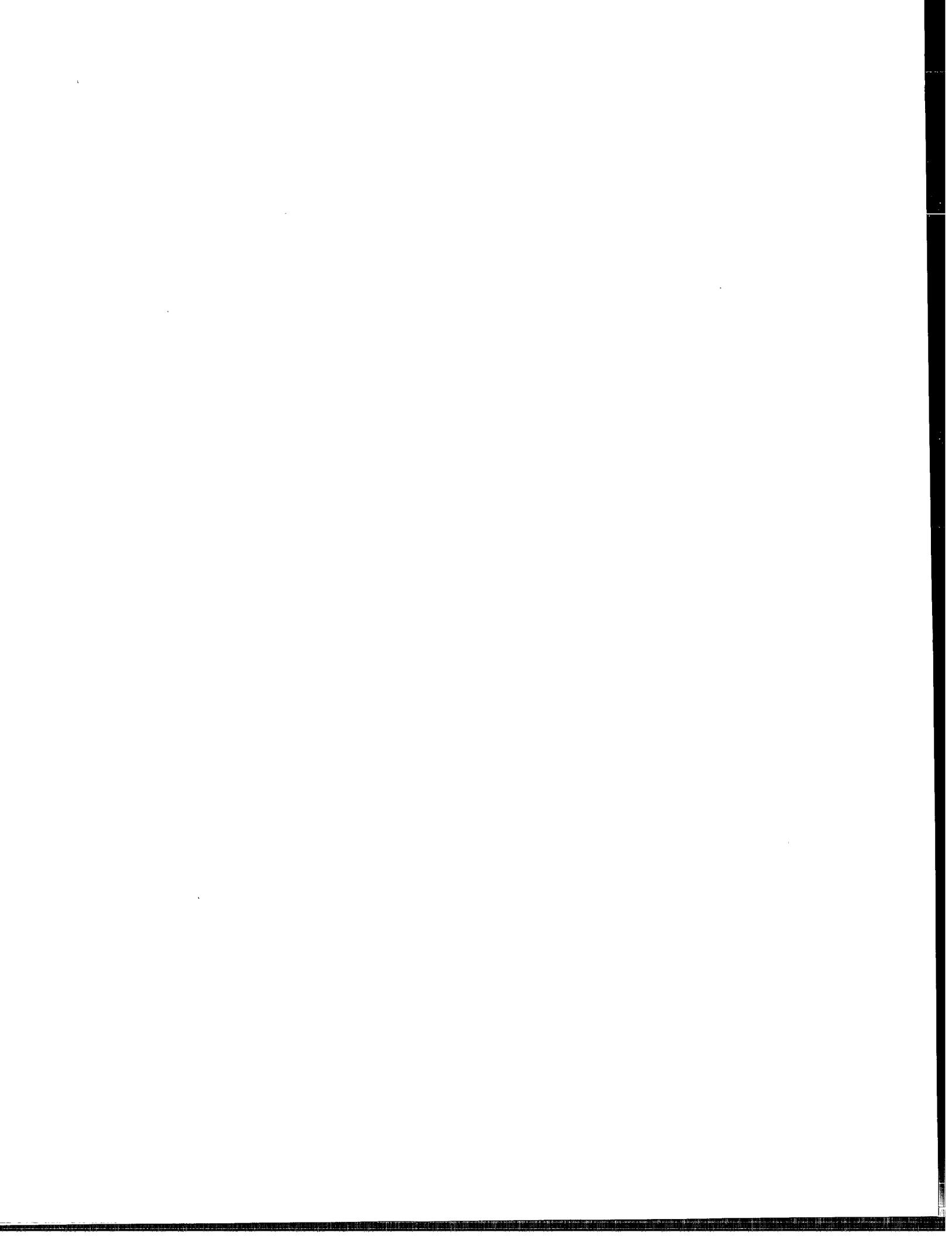
**Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°**

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Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts;  
Im Auftrag

For the President of the European Patent Office  
Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets  
p.o.

R C van Dijk





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Bezeichnung der Erfindung/Title of the invention/Titre de l'invention:  
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Photocurable compositions

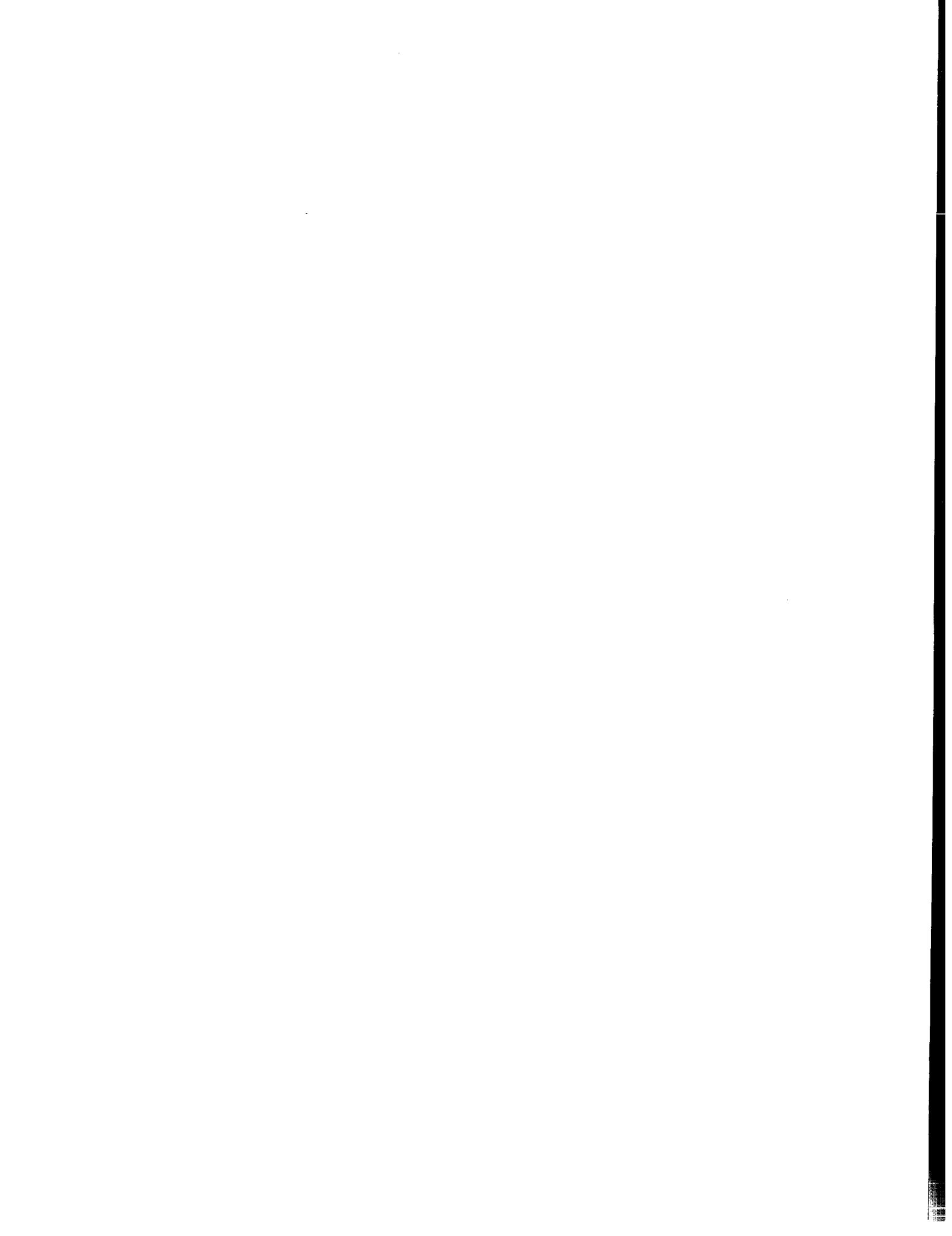
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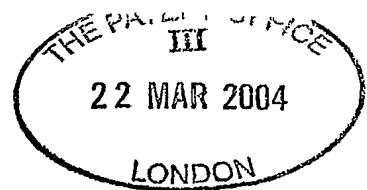
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## PHOTOCURABLE COMPOSITIONS

### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to photocurable compositions and processes for producing three-dimensional articles using rapid prototyping techniques. Three-dimensional articles produced from the photocurable compositions of the present invention exhibit overall high performance properties.

### Background of the Invention

Three-dimensional articles produced from CAD using layerwise rapid prototyping techniques (e.g. stereolithography) have been available for a number of years. The ultimate mechanical and other [e.g. surface finish etc] properties of such articles are derived from the materials and the CAD layering system being used.

For example, stereolithography systems, e.g. as described in US 4575330, utilize complex photopolymer mixtures addressed by UV lasers to produce the 3 D articles. The polymer mixtures used in such machines have progressed from initial acrylic systems [e.g. US6043323], suitable for concept modeling, to epoxy-acrylic hybrids [e.g. US 5476748, 6136497, 6136497, 6100007, 6413496, 6099787, 6350403, 5437964, 5510226, 5494618, 5705116] which have resulted in better properties [e.g. lower shrinkage, higher flexural modulus, better elongation at break, higher tensile properties, and higher impact resistance properties], usually however requiring compromises in one property or another. The improved performance from the epoxy-acrylic hybrids have nevertheless has been useful for modeling certain technical properties.

There are alternative systems which yield layered three dimensional systems: Laser Sintering using thermoplastic powders, Extrusion Systems using extrudeable pastes, Jet Printing directly or onto Powders using fluids etc. All these material-machine systems have limitations in

one area or another, which limit direct usefulness of the finally formed three-dimensional article. All of these systems also have limitations for speed of access to the formed three-dimensional articles: especially from those, which use laser scanning exposure processes.

There is continuing need to achieve, at higher speeds than hitherto possible, directly useful technical grade, three-dimensional articles.

Availability of such articles shows promise to open up the market, from service bureau type trade shops to 'in house' engineering design departments, and from rapid prototyping to short to medium volume rapid manufacturing.

In addition to these attributes, also highly desired are for cured properties, which match or better those from thermoplastic polymers, used in conventionally produced articles [e.g. via injection moulds using polypropylene, ABS, polycarbonates, PEEK etc to name a few]

Further, there is a growing need for rapid prototyping materials and processes that produce three-dimensional articles, which are stable with time. In the past, articles produced by rapid prototyping were initially so brittle that increasing brittleness associated with aging went unnoticed. Oftentimes, the issue of brittleness was never confronted because articles were used only in short-term applications.

The present invention relates to photocurable compositions that can be used to produce three-dimensional articles, in a faster time frame and having superior and stable properties than hitherto possible.

Currently, the production of three-dimensional articles by selective irradiation of selected areas of successive layers of a photocurable composition uses a laser as the source of radiation since that provides a good speed of cure. Other radiation sources, which produce non-coherent

radiation, cannot achieve the same curing speeds as laser radiation and require the use of much faster-curing compositions to provide sufficient green strength to enable the article to be self-supporting while being built and before a final UV flood cure following removal from the bath in which it is built. However, the fast-curing polymers then tend to be brittle and to shrink substantially on curing, thereby degrading the accuracy of the model and causing parts of the model to curl.

#### Definitions: Polymer Materials

[http://www.csuchico.edu/~jgp Greene/itec104/m104\\_c05/tsld020.htm](http://www.csuchico.edu/~jgp Greene/itec104/m104_c05/tsld020.htm)

Polymers are classified broadly as

thermoplastic: reform after heat to original state. Over and over again.

thermoset: set after heat. Only sets once. Can't reform

#### Thermoplastics

crystalline: polymers arranged in a regular order

amorphous: polymers arranged randomly like coil

#### Thermosets

low molecular weight monomers that crosslink and polymerize to form polymer network

#### Elastomers

Can be either thermoplastic and thermoset

Thermoset elastomers: natural and synthetic rubbers

Thermoplastic elastomers: plastics that mimic rubber (EPDM, TPO, TPE)

#### Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides a process and photocurable compositions which together yield broad-spectrum properties in three-dimensional articles which are formed using CAD layer

techniques **involving non-laser irradiation**. Preferably the resultant properties match those from conventional thermoplastic polymers.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an optical moulding process comprising the sequential steps of:

- a) forming a layer of a photocurable composition; and
- b) irradiating selected areas of the composition in the layer with radiation from a radiation source, thereby curing the composition in said selected areas and repeating the steps a) and b) on top of an earlier cured layer to form a three dimensional structure,  
wherein the radiation source used in step b) is a non-coherent source of radiation and  
wherein the photocurable composition comprises at least two curable components:
  - i) 45% - 95% (and preferably at least 50%, more preferably at least 60%, e.g. at least 70%) by weight of the total curable components in the composition is a first component that is photocurable and that is such that, when cured in the presence of a photocuring initiator by exposure to UV radiation having an energy of 30 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>, at least 90% of the component is cured within 50 milliseconds; and
  - ii) 5% to 55% (and preferably 10 -40%, more preferably 15 to 30%, e.g. about 20%) by weight of the total curable components in the composition is a second component that results in the composition, on curing, shrinking, in a linear direction, by less than 3% and preferably that results in the composition having, after cure, a T<sub>g</sub> of greater than 50° C, preferably at least 100°C and more preferably at least 120°C.

The composition has a high speed of cure and so can be used in connection with non-coherent radiation sources, which at the same time provides an article with good physical properties.

Preferably at least 90% of the first component is cured within 50 milliseconds, when the first component is cured in the presence of a photocuring initiator by exposure to UV radiation having an energy of 20 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> (more preferably 10mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>).

The first component optionally comprises one or more materials selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) an acrylate, e.g. mono, bis and higher order functionality acrylate, or a mixture thereof, the acrylate preferably comprising at least one acrylate having a functionality of 2 or more,
- (b) an amine base proliferation system comprising an anionically photocurable material, e.g. a glycidyl epoxy, or an acrylate, or an anhydride having a functionality of at least 2, a photo-amine initiator and a photo-polybase amplifier or
- (c) an acid amplified system comprising at least one cationically photocurable material, for example an epoxy (e.g. a cycloaliphatic epoxy or a glycidyl epoxy), a cationic photocuring initiator, e.g. tri-aryl sulfonium SbF<sub>6</sub> salts, and an acid amplifier, e.g. a tosylated compound and
- (d) a polymer chain, e.g. a polyester, polyether, polycarbonate, polybutadiene, polyurethane, polyalkane, or polysiloxane, having 2 or more functional photoinitiation groups that, on exposure to radiation, can form reactive groups that react with curable components in the composition to incorporate the said polymer chain into the cured composition, the polymer chain preferably being a flexible and/or toughening chain.

The second component optionally comprises one or more material selected from of the group consisting of:

- (a) a methacrylate, e.g. mono, bis or higher order functionality methacrylate or a mixture thereof, and preferably comprising at least one methacrylate with a functionality of at least 2,
- (b) a compound having at least one terminal -SH, -NH or -OH group, e.g. an oligomeric liquid polysulphides, a mercaptan monomer, or a reactive alkane bearing at least one amine, hydroxy or thio terminal group, and
- (c) an isocyanate, optionally blended with a latent polyol, e.g. derived from an epoxy, or a polyamine, e.g. derived from a blocked amine, for example an aliphatic amine derived from a carbamate, , or a hybrid bearing an isocyanate group and a urethane group , or
- (d) an epoxy, e.g. a cycloaliphatic epoxy or a glycidyl epoxy, optionally with an acid amplifier, and
- (e) an oxetane or a furan.

The second component may comprise a polythiol having two or more thiol groups per molecule, e.g. a polythiol obtained by esterification of a polyol with an alpha. or  $\beta$ -mercaptopcarboxylic acid (such as thioglycolic acid, or  $\beta$ -mercaptopropionic acid), or pentaerythritol tetramercaptoacetate or pentaerythritol tetrakis- $\beta$ -mercaptopropionate (PETMP).

A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the photocurable composition also contains one or more flexibiliser or toughener, (e.g. (i) a hydroxyl-containing compounds, (for example a polyester, polyether, polycarbonate or a polyurethane), or (ii) a thiol or amino counterpart of the hydroxyl versions), or a reactive rubber / elastomeric compound, (e.g. a polybutadiene having epoxy, acrylyl, amino, hydroxy, thiol, or amino functionalgroups , or a linear or cyclic polysiloxane having epoxy, acrylyl, hydroxyl, thiol, or amino functional groups).

The use of a non-coherent radiation source to initiate curing in the various layers has the advantage over the use of a laser producing coherent radiation in that the whole of a layer of resin can be cured simultaneously rather than scanning the surface of the layer, as happens with a laser. An example of equipment that can be used to make three dimensional articles using a non-coherent radiation source is described in WO 00/21735. In addition, the laser produces local heating of the composition, which produces a non-uniform reaction of photoinitiators and also tends to ablate the resin surface. Non-coherent

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided an optical moulding composition comprising, in weight percent:

1 at least two curable components:

- (i) a first component in an amount of 60% - 90% (and preferably 70 - 85%) by weight, based on the total weight of the curable components in the composition, the first component being photocurable and such that, when cured in the presence of a photocuring initiator by exposure to UV radiation having an energy of 30 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>, at least 90% of the component is cured within 100 milliseconds, preferably within 50 milliseconds; and
- (ii) a curable second component in an amount of 5% to 30% (and preferably 10 -25%, more preferably 10 to 20%) by weight of the total curable components in the composition, the second component being a compound having at least one terminal thiol (-SH) group, e.g. an oligomeric liquid polysulphides, a mercaptan monomer, a polythiol having two or more thiol groups per molecule, (e.g. a polythiol obtained by esterification of a polyol with an alpha. or  $\beta$ -mercaptopropionic acid, such as thioglycolic acid, or  $\beta$ -mercaptopropionic acid, or a pentaerythritol tetramercaptoacetate or pentaerythritol tetrakis- $\beta$ -mercaptopropionate (PETMP))

- 2 1 to 10% of a cationic photoinitiator,
- 3 1 to 10% of a radical photoinitiator,
- 4 0.001 to 5% of a stabilizer against premature curing prior to use in the process, and
- 5 0 to 20% of auxiliary materials, e.g. fillers, particularly sub micron particles, 'nano size' fillers, e.g. siloxane particles, silica particles, nano-clays, nano-metals.

Preferably, the first component has a high speed of cure such that at least 90% of the first component is cured within 100 milliseconds (preferably within 50 milliseconds), when the first component is cured in the presence of a photocuring initiator by exposure to UV radiation having an energy of 20 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> (more preferably 10mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>).

A composition as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 9, wherein the photocurable composition also contains

1 to 10% by weight of one or more flexibilisers or tougheners, e.g. (e.g. (a) a hydroxyl-containing compounds, (for example a polyester, polyether, polycarbonate or a polyurethane), or (b) a thiol or amino counterpart of the hydroxyl versions), or a reactive rubber / elastomeric compound, (e.g. a polybutadiene having epoxy, acrylyl, amino, hydroxy, thiol, or amino functionalgroups , or a linear or cyclic polysiloxane having epoxy, acrylyl, hydroxyl, thiol, or amino functional groups).

Preferably the first component is an acrylate and the second component is a thiol containing compound. When the first component includes a carbon-carbon double bond, e.g. an acrylate, it is preferred and the ratio of double bonds to thio groups in the composition is in the range of 10:1 to 2:1, e.g. 9:1 to 4:1, for example 8:1 to 5:1.

In one aspect the preferred curable compositions are those which cure or polymerize with high sensitivity especially using non-coherent irradiation, and have low shrink properties after cure in the non-laser CAD system, preferably less than 5%, more preferably less than 3%, most preferably about 0%. With these preferred low shrink qualities, additionally the compositions after cure in non-laser CAD systems have following spectrum of properties:

Property	ASTM Method	Claimed Cured Properties
Tg , °C		<b>Greater than 50°C, preferably greater than 100°C, more preferably 120°C</b>
Tensile Strength, MPa		Greater than 40, preferably 50
Tensile Modulus, MPa		Greater than 2000, preferably 2500
Elongation at Break, %		5 to 20
Flex Stress, MPa		Greater than 50
Flex Modulus, MPa		Greater than 1500, preferably 2000, more preferably 2500
Fracture Resistance, Izod Impact, J/m		Greater than 30, preferably 50

The compositions may comprise single monomers, or oligomers, or reactive polymers, or mixtures of suitable reactive components, which on curing yield the desired properties, via a non-laser CAD system.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a photocurable composition comprising (a) a first photopolymer mixture, which on polymerization induces an immediate increase in viscosity and (b) a second photopolymer mixture, which is slower reacting and (a), and results in less shrinkage and higher Tg cured properties compared to the first mixture.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a photocurable composition comprising (a) a first photopolymer mixture, which on polymerization induces an immediate increase in viscosity

and (b) a second photopolymer mixture which is slower reacting, and results in less shrinkage and higher Tg cured properties compared to the first mixture, such that the ultimate composite article formed from this mixture, particularly via layer techniques, has thermoplastic properties. In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a photocurable composition comprising (a) a first photopolymer mixture, which on polymerization induces an immediate increase in viscosity and (b) a second photopolymer mixture which is slower reacting, and results in less shrinkage and higher Tg cured properties compared to the first mixture, such that the ultimate composite article formed from this mixture, particularly via layer techniques, has thermoplastic properties which are stable with time [no change in mechanical properties, preferably at the conditions of use, e.g. temperatures below 120°C].

There is also provided a process for producing a three-dimensional article in sequential cross-sectional layers in accordance with a model of the article by forming a first layer of the photocurable composition; exposing the first layer to actinic radiation in a pattern corresponding to a respective cross-sectional layer of the model sufficient to harden the first layer in the imaged area; forming a second layer of the photocurable composition above the hardened first layer; exposing the second layer to actinic radiation in a pattern corresponding to a respective cross-sectional layer of the model sufficient to harden the second layer in the imaged area; and repeating the previous two steps to form successive layers as desired to form the three-dimensional article, wherein the model is produced in 50% less time than from corresponding other current machines, e.g. stereolithography, laser sintering, extrusion system. The model preferably has the stable, thermoplastic-like properties described previously.

Detailed Description of the Invention

“Three-dimensional article” means an article made from at least two layers of a cured resin composition. The production of the article therefore involves 2 components:

**A: The IMAGING SYSTEM or PROCESS**

**B: The MATERIAL[s] used in conjunction with A.**

The final properties, as well as the speed of production, of the articles are totally a consequence of the interaction of A and B.

This invention discloses the optimum route to desired higher properties in the article, furthermore produced at higher speeds.

**A: The IMAGING System or Process**

This process involves some information means [CAD based], which is provided to the machine system which layer-wise addresses the material, to form ultimately the final ‘three-dimensional article’.

The 2 layers can be same or different according to provided CAD information.

The CAD information maybe from a graphics design package, or an engineering design package, or from computer tomography image slices, or ultrasound depth slices, or from ultra-toned micro slices used for scanning electron microscopy, to name a few.

The CAD information is used to activate an ‘exposure’ system to address a layer of the material.

In the current commercial systems, the exposure system uses a high power UV laser, e.g. as in stereolithography [US 4575330], or high power infra-red laser, e.g. in Laser Sintering.

Alternative proposals involve UV exposure through a mask [Alan J Herbert, Solid Object Generation, Journal of Applied Photographic Engineering 8(4), Aug 1982, pg 185-188, May 18, 1982]. More recently, there are reported in WO 00/21735 new concepts using digitally controlled UV exposure of irradiation from a conventional UV source. The latter particularly is

described as holding promise for production of models at 10x the speed previously possible, especially useful for production of bigger models.

Another possibility is that described in EP1250997A1 and EP1253002A1.

Another possibility is as described in 22475, 22476, 30002, 30005 and references therein which use jetting of UV curable fluids which are then cured by some non-laser irradiation.

This range of art generally discloses the machine/equipment method, but do not refer to the effect of the system on the ultimate properties attainable from such machines.

We have found that use of conventional irradiation, rather than laser beam irradiation [e.g. from a UV laser source, i.e. diode pumped, frequency tripled YAG at 355nm], yields higher performance in the cured & formed articles.

Selection of certain material types enables surprisingly to capitalize on the high speed addressability claimed in systems such as that described in WO00/21735 which use conventional irradiation sources, and yet also achieve the higher properties required by the industry.

## **B: MATERIALS**

Materials are compositions which interact with the exposure system and in some manner convert from an original form into a form which is differentiated from original state, which allows layer-wise, layer stitching to occur as the object is built up in layers according to programmed information and which further is separated readily from the initial state of the material.

For stereolithography, a UV sensitive photopolymer is used [as discussed previously].

Without being bound by theory, or limited in any way, it is believed that laser based systems produce an over production of initiating species which promote polymerization, resulting in short polymerization networks, ultimately limiting the properties attainable via a laser system. Clearly,

any attempt to reach faster exposure speeds [and thus attain faster access to the formed three dimensional article], by using higher laser powers results in, not only, an even greater production of species for the desired faster polymerization initiation, but greater tendency to produce laser induced heating/ablation effects: non-linear delineation from expected performance leads to compromises in system and materials performance.

Conventional irradiation systems can provide much better polymerization kinetics and thermodynamics: however speed and efficiency of the materials to utilize available initiating energy becomes limited. This is especially so in the layer-wise technique for production of three-dimensional articles.

Radically cured systems are by far the fastest polymerization systems, e.g. acrylics, compared e.g. to cationic [epoxy] systems and would appear suitable to use with the exposure systems as described in WO00/21735. However, these materials tend to shrink greatly [up to 8 %]. Such shrinkage can cause part distortion, internal stresses and consequent loss of desired properties. We disclose certain composition types, which have the high speed to conform to the imaging processes and yet still produce low shrink, higher performance cured articles.

The general composition type comprises at least 2 polymerisation systems which are compatible with each other:

- (a) A first photocurable component which comprises any photosensitive material which on exposure to an irradiation energy of at most  $80\text{mJcm}^{-2}$  undergoes a viscosity change of at least 10x, from the starting viscosity, and
- (b) A second curable component which is slower reacting than the first mixture and which results in a low shrinkage cured network compatible and integrated with that from (a).

Preferably the starting viscosity for (a) is about 1000cps at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , more preferably 500cps and most preferably less than 200 cps.

Preferably the slower reacting second photopolymer yields lower shrink [preferably less than 3%, more preferably 0% and ideally even expands slightly ], and higher Tg than that from (a). Some integrated phase separation is highly desired to achieve fracture impact stabilization.

These Materials are exemplified by following non-exhaustive types:

1)Acrylic-methacrylic blends, comprising mono, bis and higher order functionalities, and comprising urethane, polyether, polyester, polyaromatic, perhydro-aromatic, etc inter links. The acrylic part represents component (a) and methacrylic representing the (b) type.

Some suitable types are:

E.g. <http://www.cibasc.com/VIEW.ASP?ID=2658>

[www.sartomer.com](http://www.sartomer.com)

[www.rahn.ch](http://www.rahn.ch)

etc....

2)Acrylic-thio blends , additionally containing methacrylics, as per 1).

E.g.:Oligomeric liquid polysulphides and/or mercaptan monomers with acrylate and/or alkenes

<http://torayfinechemicals.com/english/pori.html>

<http://www.thioplasts.com/>

3)Acrylic-isocyanate blends containing latent polyols [e.g. from epoxies], or polyamines [e.g. from blocked amines, e.g. aliphatic amines from carbamates, J Mater. Chem, 2004, 14(3), 336-343]

Hybrid Isocyanate functionalised (urethane) acrylates or isocyanate as a separate component, e.g. Bayer Roskydals

[http://www.bayer-ls.com/ls/lswebcms.nsf/id/001002\\_CHE](http://www.bayer-ls.com/ls/lswebcms.nsf/id/001002_CHE)

Reaction with moisture or Use of Photolatent bases – Ciba

<http://www.cibasc.com/view.asp?id=6822>

4)Cycloaliphatic epoxies, and glycidyl epoxies, with acid amplifiers, and oxetanes/furans

### 5) Hybrid Acrylate / Epoxy

Either as distinct separate materials or, if possible, dual functionality within the same molecule.

**The following section gives general description of useful components going into the first and second components.**

#### Acrylate-Containing Compound

“(Meth)acrylate” refers to an acrylate, a methacrylate, or a mixture thereof. Acrylates may be used as the whole or part of the first component, whereas methacrylates may, because they have a slower curing speed, be used as the second component.

The acrylate-containing compound may include at least one poly(meth)acrylate, e.g., a di-, tri-, tetra- or pentafunctional monomeric or oligomeric aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, or aromatic (meth)acrylate, provided the photocurable composition has less than 0.10 equivalents of acrylate groups per 100 grams of the composition. Difunctional (meth)acrylates are preferred, and aliphatic or aromatic difunctional (meth)acrylates are particularly preferred.

Examples of di(meth)acrylates include di(meth)acrylates of cycloaliphatic or aromatic diols such as 1,4-dihydroxymethylcyclohexane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-cyclohexyl)propane, bis(4-hydroxycyclohexyl)methane, hydroquinone, 4,4'-dihydroxybiphenyl, Bisphenol A, Bisphenol F, Bisphenol S, ethoxylated or propoxylated Bisphenol A, ethoxylated or propoxylated Bisphenol F, and ethoxylated or propoxylated Bisphenol S. Di(meth)acrylates of this kind are known and some are commercially available, e.g., Ebecryl 3700 (Bisphenol-A epoxy diacrylate) (supplied

by UCB Surface Specialties). A particularly preferred di(meth)acrylate is a Bisphenol A-based epoxy diacrylate.

Alternatively, the di(meth)acrylate may be acyclic aliphatic, rather than cycloaliphatic or aromatic. Di(meth)acrylates of this kind are known. Examples include compounds of the formulae (F-I) to (F-IV) of U.S. Patent No. 6,413,697, herein incorporated by reference. Further examples of possible di(meth)acrylates are compounds of the formulae (F-V) to (F-VIII) of U.S. Patent No. 6,413,697. Their preparation is also described in EP-A-0 646 580, herein incorporated by reference. Some compounds of the formulae (F-I) to (F-VIII) are commercially available.

A poly(meth)acrylate suitable for the present invention may include a tri(meth)acrylate or higher provided the photocurable composition has less than 0.10 equivalents of acrylate groups per 100 grams of the composition. Examples are the tri(meth)acrylates of hexane-2,4,6-triol, glycerol, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane, ethoxylated or propoxylated glycerol, and ethoxylated or propoxylated 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane. Other examples are the hydroxyl-containing tri(meth)acrylates obtained by reacting triepoxide compounds (e.g., the triglycidyl ethers of the triols listed above) with (meth)acrylic acid. Other examples are pentaerythritol tetraacrylate, bistrimethylolpropane tetraacrylate, pentaerythritol monohydroxytri(meth)acrylate, or dipentaerythritol monohydroxypenta(meth)acrylate.

The poly(meth)acrylate may include polyfunctional urethane (meth)acrylates. Urethane (meth)acrylates may be prepared by, e.g., reacting a hydroxyl-terminated polyurethane with acrylic acid or methacrylic acid, or by reacting an isocyanate-terminated prepolymer with hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates to give the urethane (meth)acrylate.

Examples of suitable aromatic tri(meth)acrylates are the reaction products of triglycidyl ethers of trihydric phenols, and phenol or cresol novolaks containing three hydroxyl groups, with (meth)acrylic acid.

For use in the first component, the acrylate-containing compound includes a compound having at least one terminal and/or at least one pendant (i.e., internal) unsaturated group and at least one terminal and/or at least one pendant hydroxyl group. The presence of the hydroxy group aids in attaining high viscosity change. The photocurable composition of the present invention may contain more than one such compound. Examples of such compounds include hydroxy mono(meth)acrylates, hydroxy poly(meth)acrylates, hydroxy monovinylethers, and hydroxy polyvinylethers. Commercially available examples include dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate (SR® 399; supplied by SARTOMER Company), pentaerythritol triacrylate (SR® 444; supplied by SARTOMER Company), and bisphenol A diglycidyl ether diacrylate (Ebecryl 3700; supplied by UCB Surface Specialties).

The following are examples of commercial poly(meth)acrylates: SR® 295 (Pentaerythritol tetracrylate), SR® 350 (trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate), SR® 351 (Trimethylolpropane triacrylate), SR® 367 (Tetramethylolmethane tetramethacrylate), SR® 368 (tris(2-acryloxy ethyl) isocyanurate triacrylate), SR® 399 (dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate), SR® 444 (pentaerythritol triacrylate), SR® 454 (Ethoxylated (3) trimethylolpropane triacrylate), SR® 9041 (dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate ester), and CN® 120 (bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin diacrylate) (all of the foregoing supplied by SARTOMER Company).

Additional examples of commercially available acrylates include KAYARAD R-526 (Hexanedioic acid, bis[2,2-dimethyl-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propyl] ester); Sartomer 238 (Hexamethylenediol diacrylate), SR® 247 (Neopentyl glycol diacrylate), SR® 306 (Tripropylene glycol diacrylate), Kayarad R-551 (Bisphenol A polyethylene glycol diether diacrylate), Kayarad

R-712 (2,2'-Methylenebis[p-phenylenepoly(oxyethylene)oxy]diethyl diacrylate), Kayarad R-604 (2-Propenoic acid, [2-[1,1-dimethyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl]-5-ethyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl]methyl ester), Kayarad R-684 (Dimethyloletracyclodecane diacrylate), Kayarad PET-30 (Pentaerythritol triacrylate), GPO-303 (Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate), Kayarad THE-330 (Ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate), DPNA-2H, DPNA-2C and DPNA-21 (dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate), Kayarad D-310 (DPNA), Kayarad D-330 (DPNA), DPCA-20, DPCA-30, DPCA-60, DPCA-120, DN-0075, DN-2475, Kayarad T-1420 (Ditrimethylolpropane tetraacrylate), Kayarad T-2020 (Ditrimethylolpropane tetraacrylate), T-2040, TPA-320, TPA-330, Kayarad RP-1040 (Pentaerythritol ethoxylate tetraacrylate), R-011, R-300, R-205 (Methacrylic acid, zinc salt, same as SR® 634) (Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.), Aronix M-210, M-220, M-233, M-240, M-215, M-305, M-309, M-310, M-315, M-325, M-400, M-6200, M-6400 (Toagosei Chemical Industry Co, Ltd.), Light acrylate BP-4EA, BP-4PA, BP-2EA, BP-2PA, DCP-A (Kyoisha Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), New Frontier BPE-4, TEICA, BR-42M, GX-8345 (Daichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co., Ltd.), ASF-400 (Nippon Steel Chemical Co.), Ripoxy SP-1506, SP-1507, SP-1509, VR-77, SP-4010, SP-4060 (Showa Highpolymer Co., Ltd.), NK Ester A-BPE-4 (Shin-Nakamura Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), SA-1002 (Mitsubishi Chemical Co., Ltd.), Viscoat-195, Viscoat-230, Viscoat-260, Viscoat-310, Viscoat-214HP, Viscoat-295, Viscoat-300, Viscoat-360, Viscoat-GPT, Viscoat-400, Viscoat-700, Viscoat-540, Viscoat-3000, Viscoat-3700 (Osaka Organic Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.).

The photocurable composition of the present invention may include mixtures of the acrylate-containing compounds described above, combined with methacrylics, the latter being slower reacting second component.

Poly Thiol-Containing Compounds that Can Form the Whole or Part of the Second Component

The polythiol component of the inventive compositions may be any compound having two or more thiol groups per molecule. Suitable polythiols are described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,661,744 at Col. 8, line 76-Col. 9, line 46; in U.S. Pat. No. 4,119,617, Col. 7, lines 40-57; U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,445,419; and 4,289,867. Especially preferred are polythiols obtained by esterification of a polyol with an  $\alpha$ . or  $\beta$ -mercaptopropionic acid such as thioglycolic acid, or  $\beta$ -mercaptopropionic acid. Particularly preferred polythiols are pentaerythritol tetramercaptoacetate and pentaerythritol tetrakis- $\beta$ -mercaptopropionate (PETMP).

The ratio of the polyene to the polythiol component can be varied widely. Generally it is preferred that the ratio of ene to thio groups be from 10:1 to 2:1, e.g. 9:1 to 4:1, for example 8:1 to 5:1 but ratios outside this range may occasionally be usefully employed without departing from the invention hereof.

While a curable composition using compounds of the invention may include both difunctional ene compounds and difunctional thiol compounds, it will be understood that at least a portion of at least one of these components should contain more than two functional groups per molecule to produce a crosslinked product when cured. That is, the total of the average number of ene groups per molecule of polyene and the average number of coreactive thiol groups per molecule of the polythiol should be greater than 4 when a crosslinked cured product is desired. This total is referred to as the "total reactive functionality" of the composition.

Epoxy-Containing Compound

Any epoxy-containing compound is suitable for the present : some examples of epoxy-containing compounds suitable for use in this invention are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,476,748, U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0046642 A1, and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0160309, all of which are incorporated herein by reference. In particular for use as component (a), epoxy compounds which can be accelerated to ring open by photo generated acids e.g. from tri-aryl sulfonium  $SbF_6$  salts, in a process which can be further catalysed/amplified by acid labile amplifiers [such as exemplified in J Mat Chem, 2001, 11, 295-301].

Preferred epoxy-containing compounds suitable for the present invention as component (a) are non-glycidyl epoxies. Such epoxies include one or more epoxide compounds in which the epoxide groups form part of an alicyclic or heterocyclic ring system. Others include an epoxy-containing compound with at least one epoxycyclohexyl group that is bonded directly or indirectly to a group containing at least one silicon atom. These epoxies may be linear, branched, or cyclic in structure. Examples are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,639,413, which is incorporated herein by reference. Still others include epoxides which contain one or more cyclohexene oxide groups and epoxides which contain one or more cyclopentene oxide groups. Examples are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,117,099, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Particularly suitable non-glycidyl epoxies include the following difunctional non-glycidyl epoxide compounds in which the epoxide groups form part of an alicyclic or heterocyclic ring system: bis(2,3-epoxycyclopentyl) ether, 1,2-bis(2,3-epoxycyclopentyloxy)ethane, 3,4-epoxycyclohexyl-methyl 3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate, 3,4-epoxy-6-methyl-cyclohexylmethyl 3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexanecarboxylate, di(3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl) hexanedioate, di(3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexylmethyl) hexanedioate, ethylenebis(3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate, ethanediol di(3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl) ether,

vinylcyclohexene dioxide, dicyclopentadiene diepoxide or 2-(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl-5,5-spiro-3,4-epoxy)cyclohexane-1,3-dioxane, and 2,2'-Bis-(3,4-epoxy-cyclohexyl)-propane.

Highly preferred difunctional non-glycidyl epoxies include cycloaliphatic difunctional non-glycidyl epoxies. Such epoxies suitable for the present invention include 3,4-epoxycyclohexyl-methyl 3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate and 2,2'-Bis-(3,4-epoxy-cyclohexyl)-propane.

Most preferred difunctional non-glycidyl epoxy suitable for the present invention is 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl 3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate.

The photocurable composition may include preferably as component (b) one or more epoxy-containing compounds that are polyglycidyl ethers, poly( $\beta$ -methylglycidyl) ethers, polyglycidyl esters, poly( $\beta$ -methylglycidyl) esters, poly(N-glycidyl) compounds, and poly(S-glycidyl) compounds.

The synthesis and examples of polyglycidyl ethers, poly( $\beta$ -methylglycidyl) ethers, polyglycidyl esters and poly( $\beta$ -methylglycidyl) esters are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,972,563, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Particularly important representatives of polyglycidyl ethers or poly( $\beta$ -methylglycidyl) ethers are based on phenols; either on monocyclic phenols, for example on resorcinol or hydroquinone, or on polycyclic phenols, for example on bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane (bisphenol F), 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane (bisphenol A), or on condensation products, obtained under acidic conditions, of phenols or cresols with formaldehyde, such as phenol novolaks and cresol novolaks. Examples of preferred polyglycidyl ethers include trimethylolpropane triglycidyl ether, triglycidyl ether of polypropoxylated glycerol, and

diglycidyl ether of 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol. Examples of particularly preferred polyglycidyl ethers include diglycidyl ethers based on bisphenol A and bisphenol F and mixtures thereof.

Poly(N-glycidyl) compounds are obtainable, for example, by dehydrochlorination of the reaction products of epichlorohydrin with amines containing at least two amine hydrogen atoms. These amines may, for example, be n-butylamine, aniline, toluidine, m-xylylenediamine, bis(4-aminophenyl)methane or bis(4-methylaminophenyl)methane. However, other examples of poly(N-glycidyl) compounds include N,N'-diglycidyl derivatives of cycloalkyleneureas, such as ethyleneurea or 1,3-propyleneurea, and N,N'-diglycidyl derivatives of hydantoins, such as of 5,5-dimethylhydantoin.

Examples of Poly(S-glycidyl) compounds are di-S-glycidyl derivatives derived from dithiols, for example ethane-1,2-dithiol or bis(4-mercaptomethylphenyl) ether.

It is also possible to employ epoxy-containing compounds in which the 1,2-epoxide groups are attached to different heteroatoms or functional groups. Examples of these compounds include the N,N,O-triglycidyl derivative of 4-aminophenol, the glycidyl ether/glycidyl ester of salicylic acid, N-glycidyl-N'-(2-glycidyloxypropyl)-5,5-dimethylhydantoin or 2-glycidyloxy-1,3-bis(5,5-dimethyl-1-glycidylhydantoin-3-yl)propane.

Other epoxide derivatives may be employed, such as vinyl cyclohexene dioxide, vinyl cyclohexene monoxide, 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl acrylate, 3,4-epoxy-6-methyl cyclohexylmethyl-9,10-epoxystearate, 1,2-bis(2,3-epoxy-2-methylpropoxy)ethane, and the like.

Also conceivable is the use of liquid pre-reacted adducts of epoxy-containing compounds, such as those mentioned above, with hardeners for epoxy resins. It is of course also possible to use liquid mixtures of liquid or solid epoxy resins in the novel compositions.

The following are examples of commercial epoxy products suitable for use in the present invention: UVA 1500 (3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate; supplied

by UCB Chemicals Corp.), Heloxy 48 (trimethylol propane triglycidyl ether; supplied by Resolution Performance Products LLC), Heloxy 107 (diglycidyl ether of cyclohexanedimethanol; supplied by Resolution Performance Products LLC), Uvacure 1501 and 1502 are proprietary cycloaliphatic epoxides supplied by UCB Surface Specialties of Smyrna, GA); Need also Uvacure 1531, Uvacure 1532, Uvacure 1533, Uvacure 1534 and Uvacure 1561 and Uvacure 1562; UVR-6105 (3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate), UVR-6100 (3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate), UVR-6110 (3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate), UVR-6128 (Bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl) Adipate), UVR-6200, UVR-6216 (1,2-Epoxyhexadecane), supplied by Union Carbide Corp. of Danbury, CT), the cycloaliphatic epoxides include Araldite CY 179 (3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate) and PY 284 and Celoxide 2021 (3,4-Epoxyhexyl) methyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexyl carboxylate), Celoxide 2021 P (3'-4'-Epoxyhexane)methyl 3'-4'-Epoxyhexyl-carboxylate), Celoxide 2081 (3'-4'-Epoxyhexane)methyl 3'-4'-Epoxyhexyl-carboxylate modified -caprolactone), Celoxide 2083, Celoxide 2085, Celoxide 2000, Celoxide 3000, Cyclomer A200 (3,4-Epoxy-Cyclohexylmethyl-Acrylate), Cyclomer M-100 (3,4-Epoxy-Cyclohexylmethyl-Methacrylate), Epolead GT-300, Epolead GT-302, Epolead GT-400, Epolead 401, and Epolead 403 (all marketed by Daicel Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.).

The photocurable composition of the present invention may include mixtures of the epoxy-containing compounds described above.

### Hydroxyl-Containing Compound

The photocurable composition of the present invention may contain one or more hydroxyl-containing compounds, used as flexibilisers or tougheners; corresponding thiols and amino counterparts can also be used. Preferably the hydroxyl-containing compound is difunctional. More preferably, the difunctional hydroxyl-containing compound is a polyether polyol. Most preferably, the polyether polyol is a polytetramethylene ether glycol ("poly THF"). The poly THF preferably has a molecular weight from about 250 to about 2500. The poly THF may be terminated with hydroxy, epoxy, or ethylenically unsaturated group(s). Polytetramethylene ether glycols are commercially available in the Polymeg® line (Penn Specialty Chemicals). Preferably, the photocurable composition of the present invention includes Polymeg® 1000, which is a linear diol with a nominal molecular weight of 1000g.

### Free Radical Photoinitiator

The free radical photoinitiator may be chosen from those commonly used to initiate radical photopolymerization. Examples of free radical photoinitiators include benzoins, e.g., benzoin, benzoin ethers such as benzoin methyl ether, benzoin ethyl ether, benzoin isopropyl ether, benzoin phenyl ether, and benzoin acetate; acetophenones, e.g., acetophenone, 2,2-dimethoxyacetophenone, and 1,1-dichloroacetophenone; benzil ketals, e.g., benzil dimethylketal and benzil diethyl ketal; anthraquinones, e.g., 2-methylanthraquinone, 2-ethylanthraquinone, 2-tertbutylanthraquinone, 1-chloroanthraquinone and 2-amylanthraquinone; triphenylphosphine; benzoylphosphine oxides, e.g., 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl-diphenylphosphine oxide (Luzirin® TPO); bisacylphosphine oxides; benzophenones, e.g., benzophenone and 4,4'-bis(N,N'-dimethylamino)benzophenone; thioxanthones and xanthones; acridine derivatives; phenazine derivatives; quinoxaline derivatives; 1-phenyl-1,2-propanedione 2-O-benzoyl oxime; 4-(2-

hydroxyethoxy)phenyl-(2-propyl)ketone (Irgacure 2959; Ciba Specialty Chemicals); 1-aminophenyl ketones or 1-hydroxy phenyl ketones, e.g., 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone, 2-hydroxyisopropyl phenyl ketone, phenyl 1-hydroxyisopropyl ketone, and 4-isopropylphenyl 1-hydroxyisopropyl ketone.

Preferably, the free radical photoinitiator is a cyclohexyl phenyl ketone. More preferably, the cyclohexyl phenyl ketone is a 1-hydroxy phenyl ketone. Most preferably the 1-hydroxy phenyl ketone is 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone, e.g., Irgacure 184 (Ciba Specialty Chemicals).

For stereolithography using a laser, the cationic and radical photoinitiators are preferably selected and their concentrations are preferably adjusted to achieve an absorption capacity such that the depth of cure at the normal laser rate is from about 0.1 to about 2.5 mm. "Stereolithography" is a process that produces solid objects from computer-aided design ("CAD") data. CAD data of an object is first generated and then is sliced into thin cross sections. A computer controls a laser beam that traces the pattern of a cross section through a liquid plastic, solidifying a thin layer of the plastic corresponding to the cross section. The solidified layer is recoated with liquid plastic and the laser beam traces another cross section to harden another layer of plastic on top of the previous one. The process continues layer by layer to complete the part. A desired part may be built in a matter of hours. This process is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,476,748, U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0046642, and Paul F. Jacobs, Rapid Prototyping & Manufacturing 69-110 (1992), the entire contents of these documents are incorporated herein by reference.

### Cationic Photoinitiator

The cationic photoinitiator may be chosen from those commonly used to initiate cationic photopolymerization. Examples include onium salts with anions of weak nucleophilicity, e.g., halonium salts, iodosyl salts, sulfonium salts, sulfoxonium salts, or diazonium salts. Metallocene salts are also suitable as photoinitiators. Onium salt and metallocene salt photoinitiators are described in U.S. Patent No. 3,708,296; "UV-Curing, Science and Technology", (S.P. Pappas ed., Technology Marketing Corp.) and K.K. Dietliker, Chemistry & Technology of UV & EB Formulations for Coatings, Inks & Paints, Vol. 3 (P.K. Oldring 1991), each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Examples of commercial cationic photoinitiators include UVI-6974, UVI-6976, UVI-6970, UVI-6960, UVI-6990 (DOW Corp.), CD1010, CD-1011, CD-1012 (Sartomer Corp.), Adekaoptomer SP150, SP-151, SP-170, SP-171 (Asahi Denka Kogyo Co., Ltd.), Irgacure 261 (Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corp.), CI-2481, CI-2624, CI-2639, CI2064 (Nippon Soda Co, Ltd.), and DTS-102, DTS-103, NAT-103, NDS-103, TPS-103, MDS-103, MPI-103, BBI-103 (Midori Chemical Co, Ltd.). Most preferred are UVI-6974, CD-1010, UVI-6976, Adekaoptomer SP-170, SP-171, CD-1012, and MPI-103. Especially preferred is a mixture of S,S,S,S'-Tetraphenylthiobis(4,1-phenylene)disulfonium dihexafluoroantimonate and diphenyl(4-phenylthiophenyl)sulfonium hexafluoroantimonate. The cationic photoinitiators can be used either individually or in combination of two or more.

### Other Components

The photocurable composition of the present invention may contain a variety of other components. Examples of such components include, e.g., modifiers, tougheners, stabilizers,

antifoaming agents, leveling agents, thickening agents, flame retardants, antioxidants, pigments, dyes, fillers, and combinations thereof.

The photocurable composition may contain reactive fillers as described in WO 03/089991.

The photocurable composition of the present invention may also contain one or more stabilizers. Preferred stabilizers are butylated hydroxytoluene ("BHT"), 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxytoluene, and hindered amines, e.g., benzyl dimethyl amine ("BDMA"), N,N-Dimethylbenzylamine.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the photocurable composition comprises as the first component (a)acrylic -containing compounds, and as the second component (b) thio-containing compound, and a free radical photoinitiator.

The photocurable compositions of the present invention are formulated so as to enable the production of three-dimensional articles having better performance when irradiated with conventional (non-coherent) UV rather than with Laser UV.

**EXPOSURE SYSTEM:**

A further aspect of the present invention includes a process for producing a three-dimensional article in sequential cross-sectional layers in accordance with a model of the article by forming a first layer of the photocurable composition; exposing the first layer to actinic radiation in a pattern corresponding to a respective cross-sectional layer of the model sufficient to harden the first layer in the imaged area; forming a second layer of the photocurable composition above the hardened first layer; exposing the second layer to actinic radiation in a pattern corresponding to a respective cross-sectional layer of the model sufficient to harden the second layer in the imaged area; and repeating the previous two steps to form successive layers as desired to form the three-dimensional article, wherein preferably, the exposure system uses irradiation from non-coherent light sources, e.g. a xenon fusion lamp, or light emitting diode bars.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the various embodiments described above and in the experimental section that follow are meant to be exemplary, and that the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein yet still within the scope of the claims and equivalents thereto.

**Comparison EXAMPLES using Laser Exposure Method**

The general procedure used for preparing three-dimensional articles with stereolithography equipment, e.g. SLA7000, is as described in WO 03/089991.

For Example 2, the SLA exposure conditions were:

D<sub>p</sub>=5.5;E<sub>c</sub>=3.5

**Comparison EXAMPLES** were also made using a flood exposure method on the resin sample contained in a mould, e.g. as described in T30005

**Invention EXAMPLES** were made using the method of WO 00/21735, courtesy of DICON A/S, Lystrup, Denmark.

### EXAMPLES:

#### 1: Acrylic Composition

Stereolithography Resin SL5131, an acrylic formulation, from Huntsman Advanced Materials, was imaged in an SL7000 machine and also according to the method of WO 00/21735.

Results are presented below, clearly showing improvement in Tensile Stress values:

System	WO 00/21735	SLA7000
Tensile stress (MPa)	62	40
Elongation at break (%)	3.3	2-3
Tensile modulus (MPa)	2210	N/A

#### 2) Acrylic-Polythiol Composition

The following compounds were mixed at room temperature for 2 hours, under yellow light, in a brown bottle.

Amount [g]	Component	CAS
30.0	Sartomer 833s	42594-17-2
6.0	Sartomer 368	40220-08-4
34.8	Sartomer 349	64401-02-8
17.0	Ebecryl 8402	
9.0	Ethoxylated Trimethylolpropan-tris-3-mercaptopropionate	NA
2.0	Irgacure 651	024650-42-8
1.2	Lucirin TPO	75980-60-8
0.08	BHT	128-37-0

The composition was imaged in an SL7000 machine and also according to the method of WO 00/21735. Overall, there is significant improved performance via the conventional UV cure

exposure through a layer wise CAD system, as compared to laser based stereolithography system.

Property	SL7000 Method	Flood UV Exposure on Resin in a mould	WO 00/21735 Method
Tensile Strength, MPa	42	42	46
Tensile Modulus, MPa	2298	2137	2122
Elongation at Break, %	2.6	2.6	7
Flex Stress, MPa	48	N/a	56
Flex Modulus, MPa	1609	N/a	1570

The CAD system using non-laser irradiation yields best combination of properties. Layering also yields better results than simply mould curing the resin.



## Claims

- 1 An optical moulding process comprising the sequential steps of:
  - (a) forming a layer of a photocurable composition; and
  - (b) irradiating selected areas of the composition in the layer with radiation from a radiation source, thereby curing the composition in said selected areas

and repeating the steps a) and b) on top of an earlier cured layer to form a three dimensional structure,  
wherein the radiation source used in step b) is a non-coherent source of radiation and  
wherein the photocurable composition comprises at least two curable components:

  - (i) 45% - 95% (and preferably at least 50%, more preferably at least 60%, e.g. at least 70%) by weight of the total curable components in the composition is a first component that is photocurable and that is such that, when cured in the presence of a photocuring initiator by exposure to UV radiation having an energy of 30 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>, at least 90% of the component is cured within 50 milliseconds; and
  - (ii) 5% to 55% (and preferably 10 -40%, more preferably 15 to 30%, e.g. about 20%) by weight of the total curable components in the composition is a second component that results in the composition, on curing, shrinking, in a linear direction, by less than 3% and preferably that results in the composition having, after cure, a T<sub>g</sub> of greater than 50° C, preferably at least 100° C and more preferably at least 120° C.
- 2 A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein at least 90% of the first component is cured within 50 milliseconds, when the first component is cured in the presence of a photocuring initiator by exposure to UV radiation having an energy of 20 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> (more preferably 10mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>).

3 A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first component comprises one or more materials selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) an acrylate, e.g. mono, bis and higher order functionality acrylate, or a mixture thereof, the acrylate preferably comprising at least one acrylate having a functionality of 2 or more,
- (b) an amine base proliferation system comprising an anionically photocurable material, e.g. a glycidyl epoxy, or an acrylate, or an anhydride having a functionality of at least 2, a photo-amine initiator and a photo-polybase amplifier or
- (c) an acid amplified system comprising at least one cationically photocurable material, for example an epoxy (e.g. a cycloaliphatic epoxy or a glycidyl epoxy), a cationic photocuring initiator, e.g. tri-aryl sulfonium SbF<sub>6</sub> salts, and an acid amplifier, e.g. a tosylated compound and
- (d) a polymer chain, e.g. a polyester, polyether, polycarbonate, polybutadiene, polyurethane, polyalkane, or polysiloxane, having 2 or more functional photoinitiation groups that, on exposure to radiation, can form reactive groups that react with curable components in the composition to incorporate the said polymer chain into the cured composition, the polymer chain preferably being a flexible and/or toughening chain.

4 A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the second component comprises one or more material selected from of the group consisting of:

- (a) a methacrylate, e.g. mono, bis or higher order functionality methacrylate or a mixture thereof, and preferably comprising at least one methacrylate with a functionality of at least 2,
- (b) a compound having at least one terminal -SH, -NH or -OH group, e.g. an oligomeric liquid polysulphides, a mercaptan monomer, or a reactive alkane bearing at least one amine, hydroxy or thio terminal group, and
- (c)
  - (i) an isocyanate, optionally blended with a latent polyol, e.g. derived from an epoxy, or a polyamine, e.g. derived from a blocked amine, for example an aliphatic amine derived from a carbamate, , or
  - (ii) a hybrid bearing an isocyanate group and a urethane group ,
  - (iii) an epoxy, e.g. a cycloaliphatic epoxy or a glycidyl epoxy, optionally with an acid amplifier, and
  - (iv) an oxetane or a furan.

5 A process as claimed in claim 4, wherein the second component comprises a polythiol having two or more thiol groups per molecule, e.g. a polythiol obtained by esterification of a polyol with an alpha. or  $\beta$ -mercaptopropionic acid (such as thioglycolic acid, or  $\beta$ -mercaptopropionic acid), or pentaerythritol tetramercaptoacetate or pentaerythritol tetrakis- $\beta$ -mercaptopropionate (PETMP).

6 A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the photocurable composition also contains one or more flexibiliser or toughener, (e.g. (a) a hydroxyl-containing compounds, (for example a polyester, polyether, polycarbonate or a polyurethane), or (b) a thiol or amino counterpart of the hydroxyl versions), or a reactive rubber / elastomeric

compound, (e.g. a polybutadiene having epoxy, acryl, amino, hydroxy, thiol, or amino functional groups, or a linear or cyclic polysiloxane having epoxy, acryl, hydroxyl, thiol, or amino functional groups).

7 An optical moulding composition comprising, in weight percent:

- (a) at least two curable components:
  - (i) a first component in an amount of 60% - 90% (and preferably 70 - 85%) by weight, based on the total weight of the curable components in the composition, the first component being photocurable and such that, when cured in the presence of a photocuring initiator by exposure to UV radiation having an energy of 30 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>, at least 90% of the component is cured within 100 milliseconds, preferably within 50 milliseconds; and
  - (ii) a curable second component in an amount of 5% to 30% (and preferably 10 - 25%, more preferably 10 to 20%) by weight of the total curable components in the composition, the second component being a compound having at least one terminal thiol (-SH) group, e.g. an oligomeric liquid polysulphides, a mercaptan monomer, a polythiol having two or more thiol groups per molecule, (e.g. a polythiol obtained by esterification of a polyol with an alpha. or β-mercaptopcarboxylic acid, such as thioglycolic acid, or β-mercaptopropionic acid, or a pentaerythritol tetramercaptoacetate or pentaerythritol tetrakis-β-mercaptopropionate (PETMP)).
- (b) 1 to 10% of a cationic photoinitiator,
- (c) 1 to 10% of a radical photoinitiator,

- (d) 0.001 to 5% of a stabilizer against pre mature curing prior to use in the process, and
- (e) 0 to 20% of auxiliary materials, e.g. fillers, particularly sub micron particles, 'nano size' fillers, e.g. siloxane particles, silica particles, nano-clays, nano-metals.

8 A composition as claimed in claim 7, wherein at least 90% of the first component is cured within 50 milliseconds, when the first component is cured in the presence of a photocuring initiator by exposure to UV radiation having an energy of 20 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> (more preferably 10mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>).

9 A composition as claimed in claim 7 or claim 8, wherein the first component comprises one or more materials selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) an acrylate, e.g. mono, bis and higher order functionality acrylate, or a mixture thereof, the acrylate preferably comprising at least one acrylate having a functionality of 2 or more,
- (b) an amine base proliferation system comprising an anionically photocurable material, e.g. a glycidyl epoxy, or an acrylate having a functionality of at least 2, an amine photoinitiator and a photo-polybase amplificatier or
- (c) an acid amplified system comprising at least one cationically photocurable material, for example an epoxy (e.g. a cycloaliphatic epoxy or a glycidyl epoxy), a cationic photocuring initiator, e.g. a tri-aryl sulfonium SbF<sub>6</sub> salts, and an acid amplifier, e.g. a tosylated compound.

10 A composition as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 9, wherein the photocurable composition also contains 1 to 10% by weight of one or more flexibilisers or tougheners, e.g. (e.g. (a) a hydroxyl-containing compounds, (for example a polyester, polyether, polycarbonate or a polyurethane), or (b) a thiol or amino counterpart of the hydroxyl versions), or a reactive rubber / elastomeric compound, (e.g. a polybutadiene having epoxy, acrylyl, amino, hydroxy, thiol, or amino functionalgroups , or a linear or cyclic polysiloxane having epoxy, acrylyl, hydroxyl, thiol, or amino functional groups).

11 A composition as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 10, wherein the first component is an acrylate.

12 A composition as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 11, wherein the first component includes a carbon-carbon double bond, e.g. an acrylate, and the ratio of double bonds to thio groups in the composition is 10:1 to 2:1, e.g. 9:1 to 4:1, for example 8:1 to 5:1.

**ABSTRACT****PHOTOCURABLE COMPOSITIONS**

An optical moulding process is disclosed comprising the sequential steps of:

- (a) forming a layer of a photocurable composition; and
- (b) irradiating selected areas of the composition in the layer with radiation from a radiation source, thereby curing the composition in said selected areas

and repeating the steps a) and b) on top of an earlier cured layer to form a three dimensional structure,  
wherein the radiation source used in step b) is a non-coherent source of radiation and  
wherein the photocurable composition comprises at least two curable components:

- (i) 45% - 95% (and preferably at least 50%, more preferably at least 60%, e.g. at least 70%) by weight of the total curable components in the composition is a first component that is photocurable and that is such that, when cured in the presence of a photocuring initiator by exposure to UV radiation having an energy of 30 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>, at least 90% of the component is cured within 50 milliseconds; and
- (ii) 5% to 55% (and preferably 10 -40%, more preferably 15 to 30%, e.g. about 20%) by weight of the total curable components in the composition is a second component that results in the composition, on curing, shrinking, in a linear direction, by less than 3% and preferably that results in the composition having, after cure, a T<sub>g</sub> of greater than 50° C, preferably at least 100°C and more preferably at least 120°C.

